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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen—
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope.—Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hide her face in scorn.
Put then the shadow from thy brow;
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith —Where'er thy bark is driven,
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth,
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love.—And not alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul:
Hope, Faith, and Love; and thou shalt find
Strength when life's billows cease to roll,
Light where thou else wert blind.

A GEM.

What could be more tender in sentiment, or beautiful in expression, than the following lines from a poem of Mary Louis Chitwood?

If a pilgrim has been shadowed
By a tree that I have nursed;
If a cup of clear cold water
I have raised to lips athirst;
If I've planted one sweet flower
By an else too barren way;
If I've whispered in the midnight
One sweet word to tell of day;
If in one poor bleeding bosom
I a woe swept chord have stilled;
If a dark and restless spirit
I with hope of heaven have filled;
If I've made for life's hard battle
One faint heart grow brave and strong,
Then, my God, I thank thee, bless thee,
For the precious gift of song.

Scraps.

If a man sells his watch for fifty dollars, buys it back for forty dollars, then sells it for forty five, how much does he make in the transaction? It looks as if he made fifteen dollars, but he didn't.

A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow upon the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that "He was one of the few. You cannot find his equal, you know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I don't know, but I'll try."

A writer in a Paris paper states that in England you can tell the rank of a visitor by the number of knocks he gives at your door. Thus a duke and a peer knock twelve times, a bar on nine, a baronet six, a commoner three, a postman two, while the rest of the society is not worth one rap.

"Pa, I know why that old pistol of yourn that grandpa fit with in the revolution is called a horse pistol." "Why, my son? "Because it kicks so."

What is the difference between a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady? One harms the cheese and the other charms the he's.

What a curious being a printer is! He stands when he sets, and sets when he stands, and when he wishes to set with ease he always stands erect. It is however, the nature of the case which causes him to stand.

At a fancy dress ball in Paris recently, a lady was seen in a very low bodied dress while floating and waving an abundance of green gauze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The sea, monsieur." "At low tide, then, madame?" The lady blushed, and the gentleman smiled.

Perhaps the most remarkable wedding anniversary on record has just been celebrated at Olmutz, Bavaria. A landed proprietor of that place gave a fete in honor of his diamond wedding, and the united ages of husband and wife amounted to two hundred years. He was 103 and she 97, and they were married in 1791.

A dispatch from New York says: General Santa Anna has been arrested here and held to bail in the sum of $30,000. He is charged by Mr Montgomery with acting maliciously in having him arrested and imprisoned He lays the damage at $25,000.

THE WORLD UNITED,

BY

THE GREAT CONTEMPLATED INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC LINES!

In connection with the success of the "Atlantic Telegraph" enterprise, conjecture will be awakened as to the effect of a permanent triumph in this direction upon other great projected lines. Besides the line now completed, there are three other contemplated lines, which, from their magnitude, and from the activity with which they have for some years been prosecuted, have commanded a great interest throughout the civilized world. They are described as follows:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN LINE, under the auspices of the British Government, has for its purpose the uniting of England and India. Two lines of communication are here contemplated, coinciding, however, from the Persian Gulf, across the head of the Arabian Sea, to Hindostan. The first attempt to carry the cable, in this line, through the Mediterranean Sea, failing, a heavier cable, with stronger conducting powers, was, some three years ago, submerged with success, thus connecting Alexandria and Suez with the European Continent. This line is to run onward across the Red Sea, through Arabia, and thence across the Arabian Sea; but the scheme was arrested by the complete failure to lay a cable through the Red Sea. The other route has been carried through Constantinople to Bussorah, on the Tigris, thence, by way of the Persian Gulf, through the Arabian Sea to the Indus, with lines branching to Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, and other principal towns in India, reaching as far as Rangoon, some two years ago. From Rangoon, it is the plan to run the line along through Malay to Singapore, thence into Cochin-China and China to Hong Kong and Canton. A branch is contemplated through the sea to Java, Timor, and other islands, to the northern coast of Australia, upon which latter island are already in operation several thousand miles of wire. The lines both to Canton and Australia are expected to be completed in 1867.

THE SIBERIAN OR RUSSIAN ASIATIC LINE.—This line had been extended from St. Petersburg to the great Siberian city of Irkootsk more than a year ago, a despatch having been sent, in 1865, from Queenstown, on the western coast of Ireland, to that city in two hours' time, a distance of six thousand five hundred miles. This line, which is to extend to the mouth of the Amoor river, at the Straits of Tartary, is hastening rapidly to completion, and will be done this year or next. There are five great subordinate lines branching southward from this route, contemplated—one from European Russia towards the Persian Gulf; another from Omsk, through Central Asia into China, connecting with the Anglo-Indian lines in the Punjaub; a third branch from Irkootsk, following the route of the tea caravans to the Chinese Wall Gate, and thence to Pekin; a fourth from the upper part of the Amoor to Vladi Vostok, which is to be the Russian naval station on the Pacific, and is situated opposite the great island of Jesso. There is also to be a fifth branch, land and submarine, extending from the mouth of the Amoor across the Straits of Tartary, Saghalien Island, the Strait of La Perouse Jesso, the Strait of Sangar, to Jeddo, the capital of Japan.

THE COLLINS OVERLAND LINE, which takes its name from its projector, who, as United States Commercial Agent, explored the region of the Amoor in 1857, has for its object what has now been accomplished by the Atlantic line—the connection by telegraph of the eastern and western continents In May, 1863, Mr. Perry McDonough Collins, of California, secured the right from the Russian Government to run his contemplated line through its territory a distance of five thousand miles, and to maintain it for thirty-three years. In 1866 the British Government gave him the same privilege through British America, a distance of five hundred miles, to the northern boundary of the United States. In 1866 also the United States Congress granted him the right of way across the public lands, with the privilege of using all materials on such lands needed for construction. Mr. Seward made an elaborate and interesting report to Congress, favoring this scheme, upon which Congress acted. The length of cable required at Behring's Strait would be about forty miles, with an extreme depth of sea of about 180 feet, frozen half the year. The early certain completion of the Siberian line to the mouth of the Amoor, and the extension of the American line to San Francisco, and so on to Vancouver's Island, had given this enterprise (which is operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company) great encouragement, and last year not less than fifteen hundred men, with three supply vessels, were prosecuting the work up along the Frasier river, in the direction of Behring's Straits. The cost of a line by this route across Behring's Straits to the mouth of the Amoor, connecting with the Asiatic line, has been estimated by Mr. Collins at $5,000,000. The whole distance by this Behring Strait route from New York to London is about seventeen thousand miles, of which not more than six thousand miles remain to be completed. What the effect of the completion of the Atlantic line is destined to have upon the prosecution of this line "as we have already in a general way suggested, whether the prosecution of all of them will be stimulated or otherwise—remains to be seen.

The expenditures for the Atlantic line, which failed last year, were estimated at about $5,000,000, and the capital sunk in the previous attempt was, in round numbers, $2,000,000. It is to be presumed that the cost of the cable now put down is not less than that of last year. This cable was laid in twenty-two days.

Among other great lines of a submarine character which are projected, and some of which will, if the Atlantic proves a permanent success, probably in process of time be established, are one connecting Marseilles across the Mediterranean with Tripoli, thence running to the mouth of the Senegal, and thence across the Atlantic to Brazil. The width of the Atlantic between these points is one thousand four hundred miles, water not excessively deep, with no ice. Parties in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Brazil are interested in this scheme. Another line from France to the Azores, and thence to New York, is contemplated. Still another is agitated, from San Francisco or Panama to the Sandwich Islands, and thence ultimately to China or Japan.

The following additional facts will be found interesting in connection with this subject:

There are fifty-four submarine telegraph cables now in successful working order, the insulated wires for which were manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company of London.

The first cable laid was the line from Dover to Calais, twenty-seven statute miles in length, with one hundred and three miles of insulated wire, which worked successfully for the last fifteen years.

The longest is the cable from Malta to Alexandria. It was laid in 1861. It is laid in three sections. It is one thousand five hundred and thirty-five miles long, and lies in four hundred and twenty fathoms of water. It has only one insulated wire. It has worked well for five years.

The line across the Persian Gulf is one thousand four hundred and fifty miles in length. It was laid in 1864.

The line from England to Denmark is three hundred and sixty-eight miles in length, with one thousand one hundred and four miles of insulated wire. It has been in operation seven years.

The line from England to Hanover is two hundred and eighty miles in length, with two insulated wires.

The shortest line is the cable from the Strait of Canso to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, which is only one and a half miles in length.

The deepest laid cable extends from Toulon to Corsica. It is one hundred and ninety-five miles long and lies in 1,550 fathoms of water.

The total length of these various lines (54) is 6,811 miles, with 11,080½ miles of insulated wires.

One has worked 15 years; five have worked 13 years; four have worked 12 years; two have worked 11 years; one has worked 10 years; three have worked 9 years; six have worked 8 years; eight have worked 7 years; eight have worked 6 years; five have worked five years; four have worked 4 years; seven have worked for six months to a year and a half. A note to this list adds that "a great many cables of short lengths, not included in this catalogue, are now at work in various parts of the world; and other cables, the wires insulated by the Gutta Percha Company, have been laid by Messrs. Felten & Guilleaume, of Cologne, during the last eight years, amounting to over 1,000 miles, which are now in working order."

At War.

Spain, with the Spanish American Republic.

Paraguay with the Argentine Confederation, including Brazil and Uraguay.

Mexico with Maximilian.

Russia with Turkestan.

China with Tae Pings.

Austria with Prussia and Italy,

Turkey with the Danubian Principalities.

Involving more than three fourths of the civilized world, concerning whose military operations we receive daily telegraphic dispatches.

Let us, at least, remain at peace. In feeding the rest of mankind, we can make up more than we have lost.

The *Scientific American* thus shows how time has been economised by the application of machinery:

One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in 1669, when Arkwright, the best cotton spinner, took out his first patent.

One man can make as much flour in one day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago.

One woman can make as much lace in a day now as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

It requires only as many days to refine sugar now as it did months thirty years ago.

It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only forty minutes.

The engine of a first-rate iron clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

SPECIAL TAXES,

UNDER THE ACT JULY 13, 1866.

The following is so much of Circular No. 40, issued on the 31st ultimo by the Treasury Department, as concerns our people:

Attention is hereby called to the changes made in the Internal Revenue laws relating to licences by the act of July 13, 1866, which act goes into effect, so far as special taxes provided for in said act are concerned, on the 1st of August 1866. Licenses are abolished and the special tax is substituted therefor. By the provisions of section eighty it becomes the duty of assessors to reassess any person, firm or company holding license for any excess of the special tax substituted therefor over the license fee which has been paid, from the 1st day of August, 1866, ratably, up to the 1st day of May, 1867. Under these provisions persons having a licence as wholesale dealers in liquor, brewers, distillers and proprietors of gift enterprises will be liable to reassessment from the 1st of August, 1866. Every wholesale dealer in liquors, for instance, who has paid but $50 for his license will be immediately liable to reassessment for the nine months ending May 1, 1867, the amount of reassessment being $37 50.

Persons whose business it is to manufacture cigars, snuff or tobacco in anyform, should be immediately assessed a special tax as tobacconists, without reference to the amount of their products; but where such persons now hold licenses as manufacturers, they will not be subject to the special tax until the expiration of their present licenses as manufacturers, unless they are engaged at the same time in the manufacture of other articles in such manner as to be liable to special tax both as manufacturers and tobacconists; but no special tax is imposed upon journeymen employed in a cigar manufactory. Persons now licensed as tobacconists should be assessed a special tax as wholesale dealers when their sales exceed $25,000. Any person who is engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds, or who puts up for sale in packages, with his name or trade mark there on, any articles or compounds, is liable under the new law to special tax as a manufacturer.

Producers of ornamental and fruit trees and charcoal, selling the same at wholesale by themselves or authorized agents, at places other than the place of production, are exempt from special tax in respect thereof.

All boats, barges and flats, not used for carrying passengers, nor propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tug boats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal, oil, minerals or agricultural products to market, will be assessable under the new law with an annual special tax from and after the expiration of the time covered by their present enrollment fees and tonnage duties in lieu of such fees and duties. Such boats of a capacity exceeding twenty-five tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, will be subject to a special tax of five dollars, and when exceeding one hundred tons, to a special tax of ten dollars, said tax to be assessed and collected as other special taxes provided for in the act. The above special tax on boats, barges and flats does not, however, affect the liability of the proprietors to special tax as express carriers or agents, when doing business as described in paragraph fifty of section seventy-nine of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866.

Wholesale dealers are required, as soon as the amount of their sales within the year exceed $50,000, to make monthly returns of sales to the assistant assessor, and pay the tax on sales monthly, as other monthly taxes are paid; and in estimating the amount of sales, any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer, need not again be estimated and included as sold by the party for whom the sale was made. Wholesale dealers now holding license based on a certain amount of sales, will be liable to make monthly returns of sales as soon as their sales exceed the amount named in the lincense; wholesale dealers in liquors, as soon as their sales shall reach an amount which is less than the basis of their license by the sum of $37,50.

Cattle brokers should be assessed on the excess of sales over $10,000 in the same manner as of wholesale dealers. Under the new law, every person, other than one having paid the special tax as commercial broker, or cattle broker, or wholesale dealer, or retail dealer, or pedlar, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, is to be regarded a produce broker.

The payment of the special tax of a hotel keeper permits the person so keeping a hotel, &c., to furnish the necessary food for the animals of travelers or sojourners without the payment of an additional special tax as a livery stable keeper.

Lawyers who have paid a special tax as such, are exempted under paragraph 25 from paying the special tax as real estate agents.

If the annual receipts of an insurance agent shall not exceed one hundred dollars, a special tax of five dollars only is imposed under the new law, and the paragraph relative to insurance brokers is omitted. No special tax is imposed by the new law for selling tickets or contracts of insurance against injury to persons.

Apothecaries who have paid the special tax as such are not required by the new law to pay the tax as retail dealers in liquors in consequence of selling or dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits official in the United States or other national pharmacopœias in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of $300 per annum.

No special tax is required of a common carrier by the new law, where the gross receipts do not exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum. Draymen and teamsters owning only one dray or team will not be liable to this tax.

By proviso to section forty-seven of the act of July 13, 1866, brewers are exempted from special tax as wholesale dealers when selling at wholesale, even at a place other than their breweries, malt liquors manufactured by them.

There is no provision in the new law for refunding license taxes where they exceed the special taxes provided by said law in respect to the same business. No person doing a business requiring payment of a special tax under the new law should be assessed therefor if he now holds a license covering a business of the same nature, unless the special tax provided for exceeds the license tax, in which case the difference of tax should be assessed immediately.

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY.

The Relative position of North Carolina.

The Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, of the University of North Carolina, writes a letter to a friend in Georgia, containing some interesting facts, which we cull for the benefit of our readers. The ideas of unlimited time and boundless space baffle the grasp of the human intellect. We feel this inability in relation even to computed time and measured space. The distance of the sun from the earth, ninety-five millions of miles; and that a cannon ball coming at the rate of four hundred miles an hour, from the nearest of the fixed stars, would not reach the earth in five hundred and seventy thousand years, are facts of this character. That the earth is a sphere nearly 8,000 miles in diameter and 25,000 miles in circumference—that the area of its surface is equal in round numbers of two hundred millions of square miles, one fourth of which is land, and three-fourths water—are details which encumber the memory for a time, but are soon forgotten or inaccurately retained, and from which we derive no distinct definite ideas. Is there no method by which we may gain *tangible ideas* of the comparative extent of the surface of the earth, and that portion of it which we call our country? By resorting to a systematic scale of comparison useful information may be imparted. For example, the area of the State of North Carolina, in round numbers, is 50,000 square miles. From a knowledge of its surface, derived from observation, conceptions may be formed, more or less satisfactory, of its extent. But may not such conceptions be impressed more distinctly, vividly, and durably, by regarding North Carolina as a unit in a system of geographical computations and comparisons? At the organization of our Government, in 1789, our territory was a million of square miles, or a *fiftieth* of the globe. After the purchase of Louisiana, it was two millions, or a *twenty-fifth*. And at the ratification of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, it was three millions, or about the *seventeenth* of the globe. At the first era, North Carolina was equal to a *twentieth*; at the second to a *fortieth*; and at present, to a *sixtieth* of the Union. The globe might be divided into a *thousand* States of equal extent with North Carolina; into *seventeen* Empires as large as the United States, which could be divided into *sixty* States as large as North Carolina. The State of North Carolina is equal in extent to the half of Italy, once the mistress of the world; to the *half* of Prussia, the *fourth* of France, the *fifth* of Austria, the *fortieth* of European Russia, and the *seventieth* of Europe. North and South Carolina and Virginia, are equal in extent to England, the most powerful Empire the world has ever known. Palestine, the most ancient and interesting of historical nations, similar in configuration to New Hampshire, is about equal to the extent of Maryland, and is somewhat larger than the *fifth* of North Carolina. Greece, as estimated by HEEREN, contained 29,600 square miles. South Carolina has 28,385, or *three fifths* of North Carolina. Greece and Macedonia combined under ALEXANDER, were somewhat smaller than North Carolina. Attica, renowned above all the Grecian States, and with an intellectual supremacy wider and more durable than the Roman Empire, was a little triangle of seven hundred square miles similar in outline and equal in extent to the county of New Hanover, which embraces an area of a *seventieth* of North Carolina, or a *seven thousandth* part of the land surface of the globe.

These comparisons may be rendered more impressive and expressive by appealing to the eye, exhibiting them similar to the manner that the comparative heights of mountains and lengths of rivers are delineated on modern maps. Assuming North Carolina as the unit, she and England would be represented by the central circle, or parallelogram; Prussia, by including *double*; France, *quadruple*; or Austria, *quintuple* space. A circle, and parallelogram, *forty* times as large as that representing North Carolina, will show the relative extent of Russia in Europe; sixty times, the United States or British America; and the exterior circle, seventy times the extent of North Carolina, will delineate Europe.

The population of the globe is generally estimated at a thousand million, or twenty to the square mile. North Carolina, with a thousandth part of the land surface of the globe, has a thousandth part of the population, and the average density of each is twenty to the square mile, so that in both respects, North Carolina may be referred to for computation and illustration. The average density of the population of the United States is somewhat more than half, England, twelve times, Prussia and Austria, eight times, as great as that of North Carolina.

Belgium is the most densely populated country on the globe, having 409 inhabitants to the square mile, more than twenty times the average of North Carolina, and probably thirty times as great as the portion of Georgia north of Atlanta. Such devastation in the neighborhood of Brussels, as at Atlanta, would have produced a spectacle at which the world would have stood aghast!

A comparative view of the financial condition of the country, at different times in our history, will exhibit facts not less impressive, suggestive and instructive.—The whole expense of the Government during the four years of the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which the South complained of as extravagant, was $49,313,213, and less than the *hundredth part* of the expenditures of the Confederate and Federal Governments, during the four years of the fraternal strife. The public debt of the United States was mainly created during the three years war with Great Britain. It reached its maximum in 1816. The aggregate is greatly less than the interest of our present national debt. The letter concludes with the remark that, as discouraging as these figures may seem to be at the first glance, with the blessing of God, patience, energy, industry and frugality at the South, with kindness, forbearance and magnanimity at the North, will enable us to retrieve our fallen fortunes in a shorter period than is ordinarily anticipated.

The Southern Homestead Law.

The new homestead law for the Southern States is a measure which is destined to attract much attention in that quarter of the Union. It applies to the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The bill gives the public lands in these States to actual settlers, including the negroes, in eighty-acre lots; and excludes all who participated in the rebellion until 1867, when they may come in for a share.

The following is the amount of these public lands:

	Acres.
Alabama,	6,732,050
Arkansas,	9,298,013
Florida,	19,379,686
Louisiana,	6,228,102
Mississippi,	4,760,736
Total acres.	46,868,587

This vast territory would furnish an ample homestead for every negro in the South; and if it were all in one body it would be desirable to appropriate it all to that class. There is an abundance of public land in the Western Territories for the white people to settle, in lots of 160 acres, and it were well to have the two races as much separated as possible, since it seems there can be no peace between them. But after the first day of January next there will be no further restraint upon the whites, and with more ample means and intelligence they will probably appropriate the greater part of these lands. The negroes are too poor to set up as independent tillers of the soil. To do so they must have the means of building houses, of buying agricultural implements, cattle, &c., and necessaries for the first year. This capital not one in a hundred will be able to raise, and the result will be that the homesteads offered them by Congress will be of no service, for the present at least.

Washington Chronicle.

OLD LAW SUITS.—The Charlotte *Times* calls the attention of "all who are interested in any old law suits in that county, which may have become dormant during or since the war, to the fact that they all must be reinstated upon the Docket by original process, or else they will be dropped according to a recent act of Assembly. Heretofore they could be revived by *scire facias*, but such is not now the case. The same is also true of all costs and and those interested in such matters would perhaps do well to inquire into them.

Caswell county has bought the stock of the Yanceyville and Danville Plank Road, and will proceed to rebuild the Bridges and put the road in good order.—*Danville Times.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are greatly pleased to learn that the University has commenced its new Collegiate year with the most encouraging promise. Ninety five students are in attendance, with the probability of additions.

TREASURY REGULATIONS
UNDER THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—TOBACCO.

The following is that portion of circular No. 49, just issued by the Treasury Department, which most effects a large class of our citizens:

First. By the act of July 13, 1866, the following rates of tax are imposed on manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and snuff, to wit: On cavendish, plug, twist, fine cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not elsewhere enumerated, per pound, 40 cents; on fine cut shorts, per pound, 30 cents; on tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed, sweetened and otherwise prepared, per pound, 30 cents; on smoking tobacco, sweetened, stemmed, or butted, per pound, 40 cents; on all other kinds of smoking tobacco and imitations, including that made of stems per pound, 50 cents; on snuff of all descriptions manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, when prepared for use, per pound, 40 cents; on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, however made or known, the market value of which is not over $8 per 1,000, per 1,000 $2; on cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, etc., the market value of which is over $8 and not over $12 per 1,000, per 1,000 $4; on cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, etc., the market value of which is over $12 per 1,000, per 1,000, $4; and in addition thereto an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per centum upon the market value thereof.

Second. Smoking tobacco, if manufactured or cut in such manner as to include the entire stem and without being sweetened, is liable only to a tax of 15 cents per pound; if any portion of the leaf is removed, whether it be from the top by cutting across the stem or from the side or sides by cutting in the direction of the stem, and such portion so removed is manufactured either with or without sweetening, such tobacco is liable to the duty of 40 cents per pound.

Third. By the term "market value" must be understood the price at which cigars of like quality are selling in the market. If the price at which cigars, &c., are sold is $8 per thousand the tax is $2; if such price is $10 per thousand the tax is $4, and in all cases where cigars, &c., are sold for more than $12 per thousand the tax is $4 more than one fifth of such price. For example, cigars, &c., sold respectively for $25, $40, $50 or $75 per thousand are liable to $9, $12, $14 or $19 per thousand tax.

Fourth. The tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars accrues upon the sale or removal from the place of manufacture, unless removed to a bonded warehouse, and a return of all tobacco, snuff and cigars which have been manufactured, as well as of that upon which the tax has accrued, must be made on or before the tenth day of each month. All manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, before being used or removed for consumption, must be inspected and marked or stamped, and all cigars must be packed in boxes or paper packages, except where the maker of cigars is authorized to sell in bulk of unpacked, after the same have been counted by an assistant assessor or inspector, and a certificate has been received therefor. In this case the purchaser is required to pack the same in boxes or packages, make return of them, and, unless removed to a bonded warehouse, pay the tax thereon within fifteen days.

Fifth. The 87th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, requires every person, firm, company or corporation, before commencing, or if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco, snuff or cigars, to make to the assessor or assistant assessor a statement, (from No. 36,) subscribed under oath or affirmation, of the number of machines, &c., used, and the number of persons employed, &c., and also to give bonds (form No. 40) to the collector of the district; with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of all the requirements of the law. The collector will give to the manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, on receiving his bond, a certificate on form No. 41, showing the number of different machines used by him and the number of men employed in making cigars, on which the amount of said bond has been determined. Blank form for such statement, bond and certificate will be furnished from this office, and assessors and collectors are particularly charged with the execution of these provisions of the law. * * *

Seventh. The manufacturer's statement or inventory required to be made on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing business, and the account of all purchases and sales, kept in book form, are to be made under the new law substantially as required heretofore. An additional and important item, however, is to be entered in his book each month, viz: the total amount of goods manufactured, as well as goods sold and removed. An abstract of all purchases, sales and removals must be furnished the assistant assessor, on form No. 62, on or before the 10th day of each month.

HAIL STORM IN ILLINOIS.—The hail storm in Northern Illinois last week was very destructive, and the hail stones in size were beyond precedent. One was picked up in Lanark three and a half inches in circumference and over one inch thick. A peck was gathered up of nearly that size in Lanark. Over four thousand lights of glass were broken out at Blackberry Station. Hardly a whole light of glass was left in town. In Elgin several thousand lights were smashed, the hail stones being seven inches in circumference. In the track of the storm, which was about a mile wide, corn and oats were completely cut down, and garden vegetables destroyed.

"I stand upon the soil of freedom," cried a stump orator. "No cried his shoemaker "you stand in a pair of shoes that have never been paid for."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

☞ As our readers, at a distance, may be curious to know what induced the court-house clique to inaugurate the political war now raging in this county, it will only be necessary briefly to state that the old party, formerly in the ascendency, but now largely in the minority, are using every means to reinstate themselves in power, falsehoods and misrepresentations being mainly relied upon to attain their object, having inscribed on their banner "All's fair in politics!—the end justifies the means!"

The recent unscrupulous conduct of a knot of court-house and cross-roads politicians has created considerable dissatisfaction among a large majority of the citizens of Forsyth, who had been disposed to let by-gones be by-gones, and cultivate relations of friendship and good will as best calculated to subserve the interest of all classes, at this time. But the trouble seems to be that a certain class of designing men showed a disposition to take advantage of this commendable spirit on the part of the conservatives, and becoming restless on the *back seats* to which the unfortunate state of the country consigned them, their thirst for office and power increasing daily, and finally becoming uncontrolable, they imagined the people had *forgotten*, as they were disposed to *forgive*, the past, and that they would permit themselves to be moulded to suit the purposes of the *destructives*, so-called.—Great mistake! The people are wide awake; and this attempt at revolutionizing the county has signally failed. And now those who sought the controversy should not complain if "A Tax Payer" holds them up to the public gaze, in all their deformity, before he shows any disposition to be merciful!

We are very much averse to stirring up strife among the people, at any time, and at this time particularly; but, taking all things into consideration, we have concluded to give "a tax payer" the use of our columns, for a few weeks, although we do not approve, altogether, of his mode of opening old wounds and sores, which we hoped were healed long since. It should be remembered that this controversy was forced on the conservative party of Forsyth, and from what we can learn, the court-house clique will soon experience that "those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind,"

National Union Convention.

This body assembled in Philadelphia on Tuesday. We hope to receive some of the proceedings, at least the organization, before we go to press.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says of the Convention for the State at large that delegates from all the districts in the State except the first, met on the 11th, in the Senate chamber, to appoint delegates to represent the State at large in the Philadelphia Convention.

Hon Nath. Boyden, of Rowan, was chosen President, and Maj. Seaton Gales was requested to act as Secretary. The Convention will deliberate fully before action.

P. S.—We learn, just as we go to press, that the following gentlemen have been elected delegates for the State at large, viz: Hon. William A. Graham, Geo. Howard, Geo. Davis, and R. O. Puryear. Alternates: Geo. W. Mordecai, Hon. W. N. Edwards, E. J. Hale, and W. J. Yates.

The district delegation from the State, stands as follows:

1st Distict—W. N H. Smith, of Hertford, Col. H. A. Gilliam, of Chowan.

2d District—M. E. Manly, of Craven, Wm. A. Wright, of New Hanover.

3d District—Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson, Archibald McLean, of Cumberland.

4th District—Vacancy. A. H. Arrington, of Nash.

5th District—Hon. John A. Gilmer, of Guilford, Thomas Ruffin, jr. of Alamance,—with I. G Lash, Esq., of Forsyth, and S. S. Jackson, of Randolph, as alternates.

6th District—Joseph H Wilson, of Mecklenburg. Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, of Rowan.

7th District—M. Patton, of Buncombe, Gen. S. F. Patterson of Caldwell.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 13.—Upwards of 600 delegates to the Convention have arrived. Among the most noticeable persons are Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, Secretaries Randall and Browning, General Steadman, Cornelius Wendell, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Governors Orr, Sharkey, and Perry, and A. O. P. Nicholson and Senator Guthrie.

There is considerable excitement about the admission of Vallandigham and other peace Democrats.

S. C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, or General Dix, of New York, will preside.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

South Carolina and Massachusetts arm in arm.

GREAT HARMONY OF FEELING.

Every State Represented.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE IS TO BE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Another Proposed Convention

We have received some intelligence of the first day's proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, which we give below:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

The Convention assembled at the Wigwam to-day at 12, 30, m.

Mr. Randall announced that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts would now come, arm in arm, into the Convention.

This announcement was greeted with great applause, the entire audience rising.

At this moment, Major General Couch, of Massachusetts, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina, at the head of the delegation, marched in, arm in arm, with banners flying and music playing. Shout after shout, spontaneous and general, rent the air. Tears filled the eyes of the delegates and spectators.

Gen. John A. Dix was nominated as temporary chairman.

After the appointment of a Committee on credentials, resolutions and organization, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Senator Doolittle has been nominated in Committee on organization as permanent Chairman.

Vallandigham and Fernando Wood have declined to go into the Convention as delegates.

Every State and Territory is represented and the best feeling prevails.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.

A National Convention of soldiers North and South is arranged to take place in Cincinnatti in September. Leading officers of the Union army and Confederate army are active in this work. It will be co-operative with the Union Convention.

Vote on the New Constitution.

We give below the vote on the new Constitution of this State as far as received:

Counties.	*Ratification.*	*Rejection.*
Iredell,	585	130
Alamance,	189	429
Robeson,	7	842
Warren,	6	402
Cumberland,	132	304
Cabarrus,	858	128
Mecklenburg,	277	114
Rowan,	378	137
Lincoln,	397	16
Wake,	707	847
Guilford,	600	428
Rockingham,	55	858
Greene,	70	126
Nash,	79	849
Orange,	892	494
New Hanover,	70	585
Wilson,	52	833
Carteret,	327	40
Granville,		maj 95
Harnett,	120	266
Franklin,	18	525
Craven,	62	665
Forsyth,	639	260
Chatham,	442	782
Stanly,	199	340
Person,	105	397
Camden,	8	204
Pasquotank,	43	269
Anson,	4	528
Halifax,	20	560
Wayne,	51	602
Burke,	276	201
Catawba,	645	34
Alexander,	230	129
Lenoir,	354	37
Onslow,	19	278
Perquimans,	136	107
Martin,	71	111
Jones,	22	114
Cleaveland,	278	82
Wilkes,	870	109
Rutherford,	784	46
Granville,		95 maj
Duplin,		450 maj.
Davie,	158	189
Beaufort,	143	330
Johnston,	441	156
Pitt,	51	547
Washington,	15	245
Northampton,	6	367
Yadkin,	329	226
Buncombe,	300	256
Caswell,	137	145
Gaston,	247	88

The general impression seems to be that the new Constitution has been defeated by from 500 to 700 majority, though the result is still doubtful.

Medical Department of the Univerity of New York.

Notwithstanding the destruction of this college by fire in May last, the various lectures and clinics then in progress, were proceeded with, without the interruption of a day. Satisfactory arrangements were made for a continuance of operations at New York City Hospital—the largest surgical hospital in America.

The session for 1866–67, will begin on Monday, October 15th, and be continued until March 1st.

CHOLERA.

CINCINATI, Aug. 13.—There were 54 deaths Saturday and 68 yesterday from Cholera. The Board of Health declare the disease epidemic.

The cholera seems to be gradually making its way South and West.

The planting cotton in Illinois is thus far a success. Accounts from that State say that the crops are promising. One planter has two hundred acres of cotton under cultivation.

One hundred and twelve thousand dollars were realized at Savannah Ga. recently on a lot of shot and shell, broken cannons &c., collected from Georgia battle fields.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me again to trouble you with a few statements for publication. I see it stated in the last *Sentinel*, that secession is a dead issue, and that we have now to do with the living. That is true; and for that reason every Union man should be on his guard, for it is plain to every observing man that *secession* is still burning in the breast of the *Sentinel* man, of the Winston clique, and of everybody under their influence. All that is wanting is for the court-house clique to get control of affairs again, for it fully to develop itself, and then we would be, in all probability, again called upon to witness such horrible scenes as transpired in this county in March 1865. We all recollect how certain men were taken to the woods and shot down by the secessionists. And these same men, or a portion of them, who sat in secret session the night before these men were shot, are now holding their secret meetings, planning and plotting against the Union party of this county, as they did against the lives of those poor, unfortunate men. Their programme is to manufacture falsehoods against the Union men of this county, (who, as a reward for their honesty and fair dealing with the citizens of the county, have been placed in office,) to be circulated by their news pedlars, charging the magistrates with injustice to the tax payers, our special court with being unfair, and many other false charges too tedious to mention.

Would like for the *Sentinel* man to tell the people of this county who it is that is taxed so heavily. Certainly it is not we farmers, for our taxes were never so low—only 32½ cents on the $100 valuation. It cannot be the mechanics, for I have not heard one of them complain. Therefore, the *Sentinel* ought to tell the people who it is that the court taxes so heavily, of which it complains so much. If it is the money shavers and speculators that the court taxed so high, it is just and right, for the most of them were secessionists and in favor of the war, but could not go into it themselves, but brought everything to bear to get the laboring classes into the army. And now the *Sentinel* man is making a big fuss about the taxes, because the court did not tax the laboring class as heavy as it has the speculator, he being one of that class that buys money cheap and sells it at the biggest sort of a price. And, what is worse than all, he has a parcel of hireling news pedlars running all over the county, howling about the taxes, who themselves do not pay one dollar tax.

I have made some inquiry about the jury box, and was told that the magistrates did purge the jury box of every man who refused to take the amnesty oath, and some that did take it & afterwards remarked that the oath was not binding. That was right; for no man ought to be permitted to be a juror who refused to take the oath, or who did take it, and since declared that it was not binding.

The *Sentinel* man also says something about what good times we had when the secessionists were in power in this county. Well, let's see how that is:

If I am not mistaken, one of the first things they did was to call an indignation meeting at the court house, for the purpose of smashing up the town of Salem just because a thoughtless boy was standing on one of the Salem streets and happened to shake a bell at the time a tooth carpenter was passing. The next thing they did was to throw every man out of the jury box that said one word against that indignation meeting, or against the Winston clique; and the same clique is in session now. Thirdly, they cursed and abused every man that said one word against secession, or spoke in favor of the Union, as being a d——d Know Nothing; and one man in our county went so far as to get the name of the big Know Nothing Killer; and I believe he kept on trying to kill Know Nothings until he met with old Fox, in the campaign of 1860, at Winston, where he was so badly used up by said old Fox that he quit the business of Know Nothing killing and went to farming, the business he professed to know so much about during the campaign, and where the honest voters of Forsyth county told him, at the ballot box, he could stay.

And so they kept on, from one thing to another, that Winston clique in session all the time, until they, with their brother secessionists, brought ruin on the country. And when they saw that they, by their corrupt course, would be hurled from power, by an injured and outraged people, the crowning act of the lives of the Winston clique was to be instrumental in having some of their innocent county men shot because they were Union men.

Now, my countymen, can you trust such men in any position that will give them an opportunity to oppress you again as they did during the whole time of the rebellion. You know how you were hunted down, your houses searched, your fathers, who were too old to go to the war, threatened with being arrested and hung, and you yourselves denounced as cowards, tories and traitors—all because you was for the glorious old Union, and that too by men who had your confidence and professed to be your friends. These same fellows now compose the Winston clique, and are sitting in secret, laying plans for the purpose of trying to get your confidence again. They circulate all sorts of falsehoods by their news pedlars, for the purpose of calling your attention from the past. They deceived you once and got into power, and brought ruin upon you. That was not your fault—it was theirs; for they deceived you by proving false to their trust. But, if you let them deceive you again, it will be your fault.

I will call your attention to one fact that will prove to you that the *Sentinel* man and the Winston clique have the same bitter feeling against you, the Union men of Forsyth county, they always have had, and I call upon them to show at what time they ever uttered one word against the manner the Union men were persecuted during the rebellion. Did they say one word against your being hunted down and shot at? Not a word against your houses being searched; not a word against the thousand other wrongs committed during the rebellion; not a word against the murder five men were taken out in the woods and shot, without a moment to prepare for eternity, and left lying there, just because they were Union men. You talk with any of them, even now, and they will rather justify such acts than condemn them. If ever they have condemned such acts, I want to know it.

TAX PAYER.

MR. EDITOR:

For the information of the public, I will state that on April 1st, 1865, when my official report of the year's transactions of our public free schools was made, I held on hand for the benefit of our schools $4,581.12, consisting of $3,137.88 in Confederate currency, and the Comptroller's check for $1,393.24. On April 6, 1865, I paid District No. 48, $80, which reduces the amount of Confederate money to $3,057.88.

On April 11th and 12th, the Federal forces came to Salem, and with their coming Confederate money ceased to be worth anything.

On May 1st, following, I exchanged the Confederate money, at the rate of ten for one, for North Carolina Treasury notes; and these ($310) and the old check are on hand this day, and most probably not available.

JOSHUA BONER,

Late Chairman of Board of Superintendents of Free Schools of Forsyth Co.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Tax Notice.

John Blackburn—Legal Advertisement.

James Hutchinson & Co.,—Annual Distribution of Jeweler's Association.

Wheat Wanted—Enquire at this Office.

Good Cooking Stove for sale.

F. J. Huntington & Co., New Southern Music.

DRIED BERRIES AND FRUIT.—Latterly we occasionally see notices of the shipment North of quantities of Dried Blackberries, from Western North Carolina.

We learn that E. A. VOGLER, Esq., of this place, has shipped over 500 barrels dried Blackberries, this season,—about 100,000 pounds; and although the apple crop was considered pretty much a failure, he has also shipped and on hand up to this time, over 50,000 pounds dried Apples, being over 2000 bushels,—and still coming in faster than half a dozen men can pack them.

The dried fruit trade has certainly been a great blessing to the people of Forsyth these hard times.

THE DROUGHT—A very severe drought has greatly damaged the prospect of the corn crop In some localities in Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph and Forsyth, the crop is already cut short by one half, and if we are not soon blessed with copious rains, we fear the consequences. Portions of this and neighboring counties, have not suffered to so great an extent, where the corn crop is more promising.

Since the above was written we have had a fine rain, which will greatly benefit the late corn.

FOR THE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Some time ago I read in the *Press* a communication giving an interesting description of a Sunday School celebration at Bethania. Will you permit me to occupy a little space in your paper, to give an outline of something of a different nature, but likewise in connection with this Sunday School, which I had the pleasure of witnessing, on Friday, August 3d, and something that was novel for this section of country, viz: a Moravian Sunday School Pic-Nic.

For a week beforehand, there was quite an excitement in town and vicinity, among the young folks; and you could hear the question asked again and again, across the street, "Are you going to the pic nic?" and yet no one knew exactly what it was they expected to go to; and all the information I could get was that there was to be some merry-making in the woods not far from town. The only fear expressed was that Friday, that proverbially unlucky day, might bring rain.

But Friday morning was ushered in bright and glorious. At six o'clock the village church bell rang, and in a few minutes the town seemed to be alive with juveniles, baskets in hand, hastening to the place of rendezvous. After everything had been arranged, a procession was formed, headed by a neat and appropriate banner prepared for the occasion, on one side of which was inscribed, "Our Sunday School.—Onward and Upward!" on the other side, a Cross. During the singing of a hymn, in which scholars and teachers joined with a hearty good will, the procession moved on through town, for the grove selected for the day's enjoyment. The place was admirably chosen, near a smooth and lucid mill-pond, the surroundings were all that heart could wish, the morning was delightfully cool and breezy, and the distant hills and dales became vocal with the glad shouts of that happy youthful band; and it seemed as though each one determined to make the most of the occasion. Pocket knives were soon in requisition, to cut grape vines for swings, which were in constant motion during the day.

Soon after our arrival a fire was made, and a lot of beautiful potatoes ("blue noses," as one little chap insisted on calling them) were put into a large kettle and hung over the bright flames to boil. In due time preparations were made for dinner. White cloths were were neatly spread on the mossy ground, and the provisions brought out and temptingly arranged in order. When all was ready, the bugle which had been brought along for the occasion sounded the charge, and in they came, over hill and glade; and never was there a charge more successfully made!—edibles of all kinds and every variety disappeared as if by magic, and the unbounded good humor which prevailed on all hands was the crowning glory of the entertainment. It was hard for a spectator to decide which were happiest, teachers or scholars—all were so wonderfully pleased.

Dinner over, after resting an hour or two in the shade of the majestic oaks, the playing was resumed—some swinging, some playing ball, and some little three and four year old chaps, with pants rolled up, sported joyously in the brooks that glided through the forest.

About four o'clock the kettle was suspended over the fire once more, and I wondered if more potatoes were coming! But no, it was filled with water, and some mysterious packages were brought forth containing, as I afterwards found, coffee and sugar; and it was not long, from the aroma that came from that direction, ere I surmised that the good wine had been reserved for the last. And my conjectures proved to be well founded. The cloths were again spread; and there was fresh bread, rolls of golden butter, Moravian cake, (sugar cake with no stint of sugar,) crollers, and sweet cakes; the coffee was truly excellent, was well sweetened, and was flavored with rich cream (no blue milk) kindly contributed by Mrs. Thomas Lash. Again the bugle was sounded for a charge, and the clan assembled once more; but this time they had to surrender at discretion; for, after having drank three or four large Love-Feast cups of coffee, and eaten good things in proportion, they declared themselves fully satisfied. Afterwards, those of us who had been drawn there from curiosity, came to the rescue, and made a finish of the whole; and *that* sugar cake and coffee will linger pleasantly in our memory for years to come. We heartily agree with a youthful friend of ours, who said he thought "that Pic Nic, like Christmas, ought to come at least once a year."

I think I have somewhere read that some Arabs noticed that whenever the goats fed upon the coffee berry they became remarkably lively and frisky, and hence were induced to make a trial of its virtues, and found that it produced the same exhilirating effect on man; and I can bear testimony that, on this occasion, its virtues were apparent.

About half an hour before sundown the procession was again formed, and our homeward march commenced; and in the deepening twilight, rendered the more impressive by the songs of praise that ascended from the happy hearts of that Sabbath School band, we arrived at the parsonage, and there disbanded.

Mrs. Rights and the teachers deserve the thanks of the community for their untiring efforts for the present and future happiness of the children of the congregation; and may their labors prove as "bread cast upon the waters, that may be found many days hence." Neither will those friends who contributed in various other ways to the festivity of the occasion lose their reward; and their own happiness will be enhanced by the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness of others in a way that will be remembered and appreciated through life.

A SPECTATOR.

NEWS ITEMS.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL OWNERS OF SLAVES.

The New York *Express* says:

Congress, at its late session, made provision in the miscellaneous appropriation bill to carry out the 24th section of the enrollment act of March 3d, 1863, which provided that all loyal owners of slaves enlisting in the service of the United States should be paid a sum not exceeding $300 for each slave so enlisting, and the fund derived from commutation money for drafted men was especially set apart for this purpose. Up to the present time the Secretary of War has taken no steps to carry the act into effect. Since its re-enactment it is understood that he will soon appoint the commissioners authorized by the law to examine the claims, and there is a fair prospect now for the owners to get the money, which a republican Congressman said, more than three years ago, they were entitled to. There are hundreds of such claims in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and they ought to have been paid long ago.

NEW YORK Aug. 3.—An Ottoway, Canada, dispatch says that information has reached the Government that another Fenian movement will soon take place, with Gen. D. Taylor as commander in-chief. It is thought the next struggle will be a severe one.

The movement to introduce coolies in the South has been abandoned by the planters in consequence of the restrictions placed on those laborers by the Chinese authorities, as well as the additional obstacles created by recent congressional legislation.

By the explosion of the steamer Gen. Lytle, on Monday, near Bethlehem, Indiana, fifteen persons were killed, and seventy wounded, of which ten have died, and many others are in a critical condition. The boat was racing at the time of the catastrophe.

The St Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* gives expression to fears that the Mississippi is drying up. The average of water is steadily decreasing. The ordinary "June Rise," which once came as regularly as the month itself, has totally ceased.

Mr. William Lange, near Fredricksburg, Va., raised over three hundred bushels of wheat from fifteen acres of ground.

It is said that the grasshoppers have appeared in the vicinity of Nashville, and are invading the cornfields in fearful numbers. One gentleman says that he does not think there will be a blade left on the corn in a thirty acre field.

On the leg and thighs of Mr. Jones, who was killed by lightning in Pigua, and on the back of his little son, was marked very plainly a perfect image of the tree under which they were standing at the time of the accident.

NEW YORK Aug 3d.—The Tribune's Leavenworth special says that the Indians are making raids on Kansas border, and committing murders and outrages. Troops have been sent to the rescue of the settlers.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Paris Patrie of July 11 says: The negotiations for an armistice have been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous consideration both the conditions of the armistice and the preliminary basis of a future treaty of peace, if Prussia wishes to know beforehand the advantages which will be definitely assured to her. Prince Napoleon was present at the council of Ministers held to-day.

The Paris Presse of July 11, in the evening, publishes an article signed by M. Cucheval Charegny, in which it says:—Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince Von Reuss, a meeting was held at the Tuileries in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron Von Oltenburg represented Austria, and Count Von Goltz and Prince Von Reuss, Prussia, M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicated the views of France, and drew up a report of the proceedings at the meeting.

The following are the bases of the negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to Count Von Goltz and Prince Metternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna

The German Confederation to be dissolved and another confederation be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part.

No territorial cession to be demanded of Austria.

The abandonment by the latter of her rights on the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia.

Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised 25 000,000; the Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the province between the Rhine and Meuse to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate, Saxony, Hanover and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish sovereigns.

The Vienna Aben Post says, on July 10: The Emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice.

RETURN OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO BERLIN—THE ADDRESS OF THE KING

NEW YORK, August 8 —The following is a special dispatch to the *Herald:*

LONDON, August 6th.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The municipalities have presented to him a congratulatory address

In reply the King expressed his thanks He pointed out that Prussia had drawn the sword not only for her independence but for the reorganization of Germany. The first, said the King, has been assured. The second may, by the help of God, also be obtained. Everything promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honorable and lasting peace is imminent.

The King in person opened the Prussian Chambers yesterday. The following is his speech in full:

Illustrious, noble and loyal Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet. Now that I see assembled around me the representatives of the country, my heart impels me to express, first of all, from this place, my own and my people's thanks for God's gracious goodness, which has assisted Prussia amidst heavy but successful sacrifices, not only in averting from our frontiers the danger of hostilities, but enabling the army of the country, by a rapid victory, to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame, and to sanction a course for the national development of Germany, accompanied by the visible blessing of God

The best of the nation, capable of bearing arms, enthusiastically obeyed the summons to the sacred struggle for independence and fatherland. Our heroic army, supported by a few but faithful allies, advanced from success to success—from victory to victory, in the East as in the West. Much precious blood has been spilled. The country mourns the loss of many brave men who died heroes in the flush of triumph, until our standard waved along a line extending from the Carpathians to the Rhine.

It will be for the government and the representatives of the people in united co-operation to bring to maturity the fruit that must be gathered from this sanguinary seed, and prevent it being scattered in vain.

LONDON, August 9 —The Austrian-Italian truce has been extended ten days. Peace negotiations will take place at Prague. Count Biarrel and Gen. Monales are the Italian plenipotentiaries

The ship "Twilight," from Hong Kong, May 28th, was lost in the China sea.

The officers of the British customs at Liverpool had seized six blockade runners in behalf of the United States Government.

The Mexican Empress Carlotta arrived yesterday at St. Nazaire. The French Empress has gone to meet her.

The New York *Herald's* London correspondent, writing from that place on the 9th, says:

"There is great excitement here this evening originating from a supposed attempt to blow up the two Houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with fuses partially burned, were found near the entrance room to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. Members of Parliament anticipate another Guy Fawkes plot."

LIVERPOOL, Aug 11 –An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy, upon the basis of a cession of Venetia to the latter

Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extension of the frontier of France to the Rhine. No answer has yet been given.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris and asks assistance for Maximilian.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The session of Parliament has closed. In the Queen's speech on the occasion of its dissolution, she returns thanks to the Government of the United States for its action in the matter of the late Fenian raids into Canada. The speech also expressed the Queen's satisfaction at the success of the cable. The remainder of the address is relative to home questions.

LONDON, Aug 13.—The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.— Napoleon demands from Prussia the rectification of the French frontier by its extension to the Rhine, as it was marked prior to its disturbance in 1814.

The military and naval preparations which are being carried on in France, has induced the belief that the Emperor will make war if his demand is not complied with.

The demand has caused great excitement in Berlin.

A semi official journal in Berlin recommends Prussia to reconstruct Germany as far as possible, on the basis of preservation of the vital and constitutional rights of the States, which are to be annexed to her.

Turkey has reduced her army of Observation on the Danube, and it is thought the Sultan approves of Prince Charles of Hohenzellem Hospodas in Roumania.

The United States squadron had a grand imperial and popular reception in Russia.

The Czar visited the Lels, at Cronstadt, and took the chief officer to dinner with him.

After dinner the Emperor to sied the property of the United States and an uninterrupted friendship with Russia.

Latest from Europe.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

PRUSSIA REFUSES TO CEDE TO FRANCE ANY OF HER TERRITORY BEYOND THE RHINE.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Aug. 14.—Evening advices have been received from the continent, indicating the probable renewal of war between Prussia and Bavaria, upon the territory of the latter power.

Great fears are entertained of such an event

The Prussian government has informed the Emperor Napoleon that his demand for the extension of his empire to the Rhine cannot be complied with, and that the Prussian territories thus situated will never be ceded to France.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 —A special telegram to the *Herald* dated at Brussels, August 12, says: Great excitement is prevailing in Vienna

Four hundred and eighty-two persons are to be tried for high treason.

Crowds in the streets had hailed the Emperor with cries to abdicate.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has resigned.

One thousand and fifty-three deaths from cholera were reported in London last week.

SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated. The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down into the fireplace. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

Attrocities in New Mexico.

LEAVENWORTH, August 7.

The Indians made a raid upon the settlements on White Rock, a tributary of the Republican, They were dressed in soldier's uniforms, and armed with revolvers and carbines. They stole all the provisions clothes and horses from the settlers, and captured a woman and her child and took them away. After committing the most fiendish outrages upon her they left her insensible. She was found the next day and brought into the settlement. The Indians gave the inhabitants notice to leave, stating that they were bound to have their hunting grounds, and would hold them or die, and said that there were a great many bands organizing to drive the whites away from their hunting grounds. The Indians in the Powder River county have been stampeding stock and committing other depredations in New Mexico. They lassoed a Mexican, and drove off a large amount of stock. Troops have been ordered on the frontier by Generals Grant and Pope. The greatest excitement exists there.

FACTS CONCERNING HUMAN LIFE.—The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000,000 (three thousand millions,) and they speak 3,064 known tongues.

The average duration of human life is 33 1 3 years.

One fourth of those born die before they are 7 years old, and one-half before the age of 17.

Out of 100 persons only six reach the age 60 years.

Out of 500 persons only one attains the age of 80 years.

Sixty persons die every minute.

Tall men live longer than short ones.

Married men are longer lived than the single.

Rich men live, on the average, 42 years, but the poor only 30.

There is a drunkard to every 74.

Death of John Ross —John Ross, the well known chief of the Cherokee nation, died in this city yesterday evening.

Mr. Ross, for more than a third of a century, exercised a powerful and controlling influence, not only over his own people, but upon all the border tribes. He was a man of great political sagacity, which is shown in the fact that he so long maintained the ascendency as chief of his nation; to which he was elected every four years, a place which he filled when the Cherokee people went from their old home into Arkansas in 1835. He married a lady, we believe, in Doleware, and leaves a numerous family connection.

Mr. Ross was the representative of the 'full blood' portion of the nation, and that being the controlling element of the nation, his ascendency was always secure. He was a man of intelligence, conversed well, bore himself with dignity, and used a pen handsomely and with force. He was a politician of intense ambition, loved power, and his opponents accused him of unscrupulousness in securing his purposes

When the war opened he embarked with the South, carrying with him most of the full bloods of his nation; but subsequently he changed front, and was addressed with the Union

He could not have been much less than seventy-five years of age at the time of his death.—*National Inteligencer.*

One hundred years ago there were in all America only two Methodists, Phillip Embury and Barbara Heck. They were the founders of Methodism in this country Now there are 20 bishops, 17,000 ministers, 27,000 local preachers, Sunday school teachers, etc., 2,000,000 communicants, 19,000 churches, 200 colleges and 20 book stores. These figures show to what a mighty power Methodism has grown in one hundred years.

According to the old law of Pennsylvania, any person arresting a horse thief is entitled to a bounty of $20 and mileage, for conveying the prisoner to the jail of the county in which the theft was committed

Donation of Public Lands.

So far as we know, Gov. Worth is the only Southern Executive who has as yet succeeded in actually obtaining the scrip for lands donated to the several States, under the Congressional act of July, 1862, for the purpose of founding agricultural and mechanic colleges. As the act originally stood, the time within which its provisions could be availed of expired in March last. Gov Worth, in his message in January, long in advance of any similar action in any of our sister States of the South, promptly brought the matter to the attention of the Legislature. Resolutions were at once passed, accepting the donation, and the Governor went quietly and persistently to work until he finally obtained the scrip.

We regard this as one of the most beneficial acts of Gov. Worth's administration. Both he and Gov. Swain (who acted as his agent in accomplishing this important matter) are entitled to the thanks of our entire people. We trust that great good may result from the application of the fund to be derived from the sale of these lands.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Portland *Press* says that last week some men fishing for porgies off Seguin with nets, captured a huge turtle of the African species whose flippers had become entangled in the net. He was taken on board the vessel and brought to Portland. It is judged that he weighs more than twelve hundred pounds. Some twelve or fifteen years since a vessel was wrecked in that vicinity, with an African turtle on board that weighed three hundred pounds There is no doubt but the captured one is the same fellow, as he has been seen occasionally ever since she was wrecked. He has improved his time by growing so that when in the water it took four men to manage him, with a cord tied to each flipper.

Making Candidates Useful —A California paper is responsible for the following "joke:" A candidate for office came upon a "poor white man," who had a vote to give, if he did have to do his own milking. The candidate asked if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consented. He took her by the horns and held her fast until the operation was done. "Have you had P——r (his rival) around here lately?" he asked "O, yes, he's behind the barn holding the calf."

DIED:

In Bethania, the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH TRANSOU, wife of Joseph Transou, aged about 59 years, after a lingering illness.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

I am Coming Again!

THE Tax payers of Forsyth county are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following named times and places, for the purpose of receiving the taxes from the citizens of said county, now due for the year 1866, when and where it is expected all interested will meet me and pay their taxes As you have always responded to these friendly calls, I have the utmost confidence in believing that you will be as prompt again.

The tax is 32½ cents on the $100 valuation, and $3 25 on the poll. I will attend at

Sides', Monday,	10th of September,	1866.
Bethania, Tuesday,	11th do	do
Old Town, Wednesday,	12th do	do
Pfafftown, Thursday,	13th do	do
Blackburn's S. H., Friday,	14th do	do
J. M. Stafford's, Saturday,	15th do	do
Moses Stewart's Monday	17th do	do
Kernersville Tuesday,	18th do	do
Crim's X Roads, Wednesd'y,	19th do	do
Wm Lowry's, Thursday,	20th do	do
Jos. Wagoner's, Friday	21st, do	do
Winston, Saturday,	22nd, do	do
Com'rs Hall, Salem, Monday,	24th do	do

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Salem, Aug. 17, 1866. 5t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866.

JOHN BLACKBURN, c. c. c.

Aug. 17. 51-6w. $8

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.
AS GOOD AS NEW.
Enquire at this Office.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND Annual Distribution

OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson. (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES situated on the Shallow-ford-Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Sheds, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd vs. Cornelia S Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN

AND

FANCY PRINTING!

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 10, 1866.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 24th inst., a large BAY HORSE, supposed to be, sixteen hands high, or over, dark legs, mane and tail, the forelock cropped off, a small star believed to be in the forehead, (not certain as to this,) a windgall on the inside of one of his hind legs, near the knee joint. His step in walking and pacing is very short for a large horse.

The above reward of *Twenty-five Dollars* will be paid to any one returning this horse to me or giving me information so that I can get him.

Address me at Farmington, Davie County, N. C. PHILIP EATON.

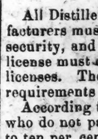
July 30, 1866. 49-3t-pd.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.



The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.

JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Collector's Office,
5th DISTRICT, N. C.,
GREENSBORO', July 14th, 1866.

The Assessor's Lists from May 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments have been made during that period, in Davidson, Forsyth, Surry and Stokes counties, will meet me or my Deputy at the following times and places, prepared to pay their taxes:

For Forsyth, at Winston, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th of August.
For Surry, at Dobson, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August.
For Stokes, at Danbury, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of August.
For Davidson, at Lexington, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th of August.

All Distillers, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar manufacturers must come prepared to give bond and security, and all who have made application for license must come forward and take out their licenses. Those who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to a heavy penalty.

According to the provisions of the law, those who do not pay at the required time will be liable to ten per cent additional on their taxes. The special attention of those who have not paid on the back list is called to this fact.

W. H. THOMPSON, Collector.

July 20, 1866. 47.-4t.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co-partner,* or *individual claims,* I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap.—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry vs. The heir-at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte,* and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 20. (pr. fee $8.) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford,	vs	M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Siewers'	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Solomon Miekey	vs.	M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter	vs.	M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner.	vs.	M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J. Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 20. (pr. fee $12) 47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866,

I. A. Robertson vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 20. pr. fee $8-47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to September Term, 1866.

James Reed, Administrator *de bonis non* of George Kreegar, Sen., dec'd. vs. John H. Kiger, and others. Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the court, on affidavit, that the children of George Kreegar, dec'd, to wit: Anna, wife of —— Harvey, Peter Kreegar, William Kreegar, Wesley Kreegar, Caroline Kreegar, Jacob Kreegar, Samuel Kreegar, Emanuel Kreegar and Abigail Kreegar, and the following children of Jacob Kreegar dec'd, to wit: George Kreegar, Jun., John Kreegar, Solomon Kreegar, and Emily, wife of William Snider, and Noah Spainhour, defendants in the foregoing case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the 21st day of July, 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.

July 27, 1866. (pr. fee $8) 48-6t.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Aug, 1st 1866.

Miss Julia Boman,	Samuel Phillips,
John Belock,	P. H. Swaim,
Wm. E. N. Brown,	Aquille Teague,
Abi. W. Coltrain,	Hon. Chas. Teague
Joshua Hedgecock,	Eli Wilson,
Moses Linville,	Miss Elizabeth J. Wood,
Miss Susan B. Mecom,	Miss Nancy York.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1st. 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-3m.

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post Office.

To the People of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, July 28, 1866.

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HEAD'QRS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1866.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisos of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully your ob't serv't.

JNO. C. ROBINSON.
Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM. N CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection.—Upon a reference of the petitions to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for filing such petitions And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non-action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and to take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of North Carolina.

July 27–1t

Every newspaper in the State is requested to give this paper one insertion and forward account for payment.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,
SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sacq Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE*, such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19–tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

Wiley Riggs, Adm'r of Daniel Riggs, dec'd
versus
Wilson Riggs, and others.
Petition to sell Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the court that the defendant, Wilson Riggs, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wilson Riggs to appear at the next court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and decree for sale granted.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.
H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 29, 1866. fee $8 45–6t.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47–4t

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

J. H. Lewellen, Adm'r of Thomas Lemmons, dec'd.
against
John Lemmons, Lacy Lemmons, William Pardew and wife Sarah.
Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Lemmons and Lacy Lemmons are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published at Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree granted for the sale of the lands described in petition.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.
H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 29, 1866. fee $8 45–6w.

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brandle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 13, 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 22, 1866 24–1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"*As Spring approaches*
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address. HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens a Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25–tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.

Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33::3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44–tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine for Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the wider circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains itxteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc, Household, Horticultural, and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25. Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to
Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL
Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Peachtree Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39–3t

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, squibs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

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